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# I. Introduction

1. On 11 December 2008, the General Assembly adopted resolution 63/125, entitled "Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts". In paragraph 11 of the resolution, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its sixty-fifth session a report on the status of the Additional Protocols of 1977 and on measures taken to strengthen the existing body of international humanitarian law, inter alia, with respect to its dissemination and full implementation at the national level, based on information received from Member States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

2. Pursuant to that request, the Secretary-General, by notes verbales dated 31 December 2008 and 9 April 2010 and letters dated 16 December 2008 and 24 March 2010, invited Member States and ICRC to transmit to him, by 1 June 2010, the information requested in paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution 63/125 for inclusion in the present report.

3. In response to the request of the Secretary-General, replies have been received from Cuba, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador, Germany, Iraq, Ireland, Lithuania, the Republic of Moldova, Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan and Yemen, as well as from ICRC. Extracts of the replies are contained in sections II and III of the present report. The full texts of the replies are available on the website of the Sixth Committee of the General Assembly (see http://www.un.org/ga/sixth).

4. The list of all States that are parties to the Protocols[1] Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949,[2] as at 2 June 2010, is contained in the annex to the present report.

# II. Information received from Member States

## Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[27 May 2010]

Cuba has incorporated all the requisite guarantees in its domestic law to ensure strict compliance with those instruments, especially the rules relating to the protection of civilians.

The Centre for Studies in International Humanitarian Law was established in Cuba more than 15 years ago. With the assistance of ICRC, the Centre makes a significant contribution to the dissemination, teaching and development of international humanitarian law and to the leadership of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the Ministry of the Interior, State bodies and agencies. Cuba has thus been able to include international humanitarian law in the curricula of the national education system. It has also contributed to the dissemination and teaching of international humanitarian law to foreign students in Cuba as well as professionals from Central America and the Caribbean.

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1125, Nos. 17512 and 17513.
[2] Ibid., vol. 75, Nos. 970-973.

The Centre offers, inter alia, basic courses for instructors, postgraduates and degree holders, as well as workshops and lectures. It is involved in various national and international events, promoting an active exchange of up-to-date information on international humanitarian law. The Centre has a documentation and information centre, which is visited by officials and experts in the field, and organizes meetings for military attachés accredited to Cuba.

The Cuban Red Cross Society, the National Union of Jurists, universities and schools of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, Ministry of the Interior and Ministry of Public Health are also involved in the dissemination and teaching of international humanitarian law.

Cuba reaffirms its readiness to provide further assistance to ICRC and Red Cross societies of different countries in their noble task of spreading knowledge of international humanitarian law in Cuban society and in other countries.

## Cyprus

[Original: English]
[26 May 2010]

Within the framework of continuous training, military personnel is educated regarding the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols, the Hague Conventions and on international law on armed conflict, the peaceful settlement of international conflicts, sanctions against war crimes or crimes against humanity and the protection of property. International humanitarian law and laws of war are taught at the military academies and at the military institutions of foreign countries, within which Cypriot personnel is enrolled. This information is provided through appropriate training programmes, seminars and lectures, which are conducted by the National Guard for all military personnel.

Regarding the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict, signed by Cyprus in 2008, the Government initiated the legal procedure for its ratification, which will be completed in the coming months. As regards the other protocols, Cyprus has ratified various legal instruments.

Cyprus declares that it recognizes ipso facto and without special agreement, in relation to any other high contracting party accepting the same obligation, the competence of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission to enquire into allegations by any other such Party, as authorized by article 90 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions.

The Additional Protocol to the Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III) Geneva, 8 December 2005, was ratified by Cyprus in 2007.

## Czech Republic

[Original: English]
[6 October 2008 and 18 May 2010]

The Czech Republic is a party to all fundamental international humanitarian law instruments.

The Czech Republic has to respect all the international humanitarian law principles, which may be derived either from the relevant treaties (Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions of 1949) or the customary international law.

Additional Protocol III was duly ratified and became binding on the Czech Republic on 23 November 2007.

The Czech Republic made the declaration provided for under article 90 of Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions, thus recognizing the competence of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission.

Since 2007, the Czech Republic has been bound by the Second Protocol (1999) to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

Since 2006, the Czech Republic has been bound by Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War to the 1980 Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons.

Since the armed forces of the Czech Republic switched from a conscript to a purely professional system in 2005, changes in all relevant military doctrines, manuals and guidelines are still under way.

The key legal and policy documents of the Czech Republic contain several explicit references or safeguards concerning implementation of international humanitarian law: the constitution, the military strategy, the act on the professional military and the doctrine of the armed forces. Czech law also imposes the above-mentioned obligation on policemen, fire fighters and prison guards. The grave breaches under article 3 common to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and Additional Protocol I have been implemented into the Czech criminal code as crimes.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has established, on an informal basis, an inter-ministerial commission on international humanitarian law.

International humanitarian law has been included in concrete training programmes. In 2008, a manual for the instructors of international humanitarian law training was issued, based on the concept of the ICRC publication *Fight it Right*, adapted to Czech conditions; a seminar was also organized. In 2007, a manual for the commanders summarizing the essentials of international humanitarian law was issued.

The academic military education is centralized within the Defense University in Vyskov. The University provides appropriate education, including mandatory courses on international humanitarian law, to all prospective commanders.

Compliance with international humanitarian law within the military is promoted by military legal advisers. A special handbook on operational law, being prepared by the general staff of the armed forces, will be issued shortly.

One of the most important aspects of the dissemination of international humanitarian law is the predeployment training of the Czech armed forces.

Information about the "red crystal" emblem is included in educational curricula.

The Ministry of Defence has recently launched a specialized Intranet site dedicated to international humanitarian law.

Outside the military, international humanitarian law constitutes an integral part of curriculum at all law schools. The Charles University Law School in Prague cooperates with ICRC in the teaching of international humanitarian law.

Two comprehensive textbooks on international humanitarian law are available for individuals wishing to deepen their knowledge on this subject.

In 2009, the Czech Republic initiated a discussion on a more systematic approach to the implementation of the European Union Guidelines on Promoting Compliance with international humanitarian law. A meeting of experts on the implementation of the guidelines took place in 2009. The conclusions from the expert meeting are currently being put into practice by the working groups of the Council of the European Union for international law and of the Council of the European Union for human rights.

In 2009, under the auspices of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Czech Red Cross and the Law School of the Charles University organized a workshop on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of the Geneva Conventions.

## Denmark

[Original: English]
[28 May 2010]

The Conventions and Additional Protocols as well as other aspects of international humanitarian law have been integrated into Danish law. The most recent change was the 2005 reform of the Military Penal Code and Military Administration of Justice Act, which entered into force on 1 January 2006. The reform separated the competences of the Military Prosecution Service and military commanders and introduced a decriminalization of certain military offences.

The Military Prosecution Service is also responsible for the legal training of Danish military legal advisers in the field of international humanitarian law.

The Special International Crimes Office, established in 2002, investigates and prosecutes serious crimes committed abroad by persons residing in Denmark. Serious crimes include war crimes, genocide, crimes against humanity, terrorism and torture. The Danish Penal Code has also been amended to provide the Danish courts with jurisdiction over conventional crimes committed abroad.

In 1982 the Danish Government's Red Cross Committee was established. The Committee has an advisory and coordinating function with regard to the implementation of international humanitarian law.

## El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[1 June 2010]

In the 12 years since its creation, the Inter-agency Committee on International Humanitarian Law has helped to strengthen the State's institutional capacity in this field and has promoted understanding and adoption of humanitarian principles and values among the population.

The goal of the Committee is to regulate the obligations of the Government of El Salvador to safeguard the rights of persons in armed conflicts, whether international or not.

The Committee has made arduous and unflagging efforts over these past 12 years and has concentrated on three main areas, namely:

- Ratification of international instruments and the adaptation of domestic legislation;
- Dissemination and teaching of aspects of international humanitarian law;
- Adoption of measures in order to comply with the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

El Salvador is a party to international instruments that embody the principles of international humanitarian law.

One of the Committee's most important achievements was the ratification of the 1954 Hague Convention and its two Protocols in 2001. Thirty-eight cultural properties have been marked with the protective "Blue Shield" emblem.

## Germany

[Original: English]
[9 January 2009 and 27 May 2010]

Germany has been a party to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 since 1954 and to Protocols I and II to the Conventions since 1991. Germany has made a declaration pursuant to article 90 of Protocol I recognizing the competence of the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission. Germany ratified the Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 relating to the Adoption of an Additional Distinctive Emblem (Protocol III) in 2008. In 2009 Germany ratified the Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

An expert group, comprising representatives of the Federal Foreign Office, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice and the German Red Cross, as well as law professors specialized in international humanitarian law, advises the Government on matters relating to the implementation, development and dissemination of international humanitarian law.

The Federal Ministry of Defence is responsible for the implementation of the international humanitarian law norms within the German armed forces. Instruction in international humanitarian law and in other international regulations, agreements and commitments constitutes part of the training programmes for all military

personnel. Soldiers and civilian employees at all command levels have access to the pertinent international treaties. Units selected for operations abroad receive extra training.

Legislative measures concerning the implementation of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court were incorporated into German domestic law in 2002.

Germany has adopted a special penal code of crimes against international law that penalizes crimes in domestic law, such as genocide, crimes against humanity and war crimes, which would fall within the jurisdiction of the International Criminal Court or would be punishable under customary international law.

Germany has shared its experience with other nations concerning the question of implementation of the Rome Statute.

Germany also continues to support and cooperate with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda and supports the Special Court for Sierra Leone.

Germany supports the Special Tribunal for Lebanon established in accordance with Security Council resolution 1757 (2007) as well as the Extraordinary Chambers in the Court System of Cambodia.

As State party to the Ottawa Convention, Germany does not produce or export anti-personnel landmines. It has also signed and implemented a number of international agreements regarding small arms and light weapons. In the framework of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, Germany has introduced, together with Norway and the Netherlands, principles on brokering of small arms and light weapons that were adopted in December 2004.

Regarding a final document extending the scope of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and its annexed protocols to armed conflicts not of an international character, Germany deposited the instrument of acceptance with the Secretary-General in 2005. The amendment entered into force in 2005. Germany deposited its instrument of ratification of Protocol V to the Convention on Explosive Remnants of War with the Secretary-General in 2005.

Germany ratified the Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2009. The Convention will enter into force on 1 August 2010. In 2008, Germany unilaterally renounced, with immediate effect, the use of all types of cluster munitions. It will destroy its remaining stocks as fast as possible.

In 2007, the German Federal Foreign Office, the German Federal Ministry of Defence and the German Red Cross published and broadly distributed a collection of documents on international humanitarian law.

## Iraq

[Original: Arabic]
[10 May 2010]

Iraq acceded to the first Additional Protocol in 2001.

A working agreement was concluded with ICRC that empowered the Committee to carry out its mandate, in accordance with the 1949 Geneva Conventions and its Additional Protocols, to follow up the humanitarian file relating to prisoners, missing persons and the remains of war victims through a number of committees that were established by the Tripartite Commission constituted in 1991.

Two committees were established concerning relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran, namely, the Prisoners and Missing Persons Committee, a joint committee between the two countries, and another joint technical committee that seeks the remains of war victims. Those committees operated until 2003, after which two memorandums of understanding were concluded. The first, signed in 2008 by Iraq and ICRC, concerned follow-up to the Iraqi and Iranian prisoners file. The second, concluded by Iraq, the Islamic Republic of Iran and ICRC, signed in Geneva in 2008, concerned oversight of the work of the subcommittees.

Iraq deposited its instrument of accession to Protocol I in 2010. That Protocol will enter into force six months from the date of deposit, on 1 October 2010. The Government will consider measures with regard to the declaration provided for under article 90 once the Protocol has entered into force.

## Ireland

[Original: English]
[24 May 2010]

Ireland established a national committee on international law in 2008. The committee is chaired by an official of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Representatives of the Departments of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice and Education, the Attorney General's Office, the Defence Forces, the Irish Red Cross and Irish Aid are invited to participate in its meetings. The committee has met regularly since its establishment. The purposes of the national committee are to assist the Government in the implementation and promotion of international humanitarian law and to prepare for regular international conferences of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent.

Ireland was one of a small core group of States that promoted the development of a new international humanitarian law instrument on cluster munitions, a major international initiative that culminated in the negotiation and adoption by consensus of the Convention on Cluster Munitions at a diplomatic conference hosted by the Government of Ireland in Dublin in 2008. Ireland ratified the Convention in 2008 and it will enter into force 1 August 2010.

## Lithuania

[Original: English]
[29 June 2009 and 1 June 2010]

The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties establishes the prevailing character of international treaties over national laws in case of inconsistency. These provisions ensure the most favourable conditions for the implementation of international humanitarian laws. Lithuania is a State party to all major international humanitarian law instruments.

The Ministry of National Defence is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of international humanitarian laws. The national Commission on the Implementation of International Humanitarian Laws was established in 2001. It is the inter-ministerial coordinating body composed of representatives from the national defence system, the Ministries of Justice, Foreign Affairs, Health, Culture, Education and Science and the Interior, the European Law Department, under the Ministry of Justice, the Lithuanian Red Cross Society and leading universities.

Lithuania is a State party to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects as well as to all its Protocols and amended article 1. From 2006 Lithuania chaired several meetings on the Convention and served as a coordinator for different programmes. In 2008, Lithuania was appointed to coordinate clearance issues with regard to the Convention in 2009.

Seeking to implement provisions of the Protocol V of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, a programme for the clearance and prevention of explosive remnants of war for 2007-2018 was approved by the Government in 2007. By the end of 2009, over 34 hectares of polluted territories had been checked and over 2,600 pieces of explosives had been identified.

Within the framework of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction (Mine-Ban Treaty), at the Cartagena Summit on a Mine Free World in 2009, Lithuania was appointed as the co-rapporteur of the Standing Committee for Stockpile Destruction.

Lithuania signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2008. It is expected that the Convention will be ratified by the end of 2010.

Lithuania ratified Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions in 2007. Subsequently all necessary amendments of related national legislation were adopted. In 2009, nearly 20 warnings were issued owing to the illegal use of the Red Cross emblem. The Lithuanian Red Cross Society also continues to spread information about the functions and proper use of the distinctive signs.

Lithuania is a State party to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its Protocols.

The national concept of military legal advisers was approved in 2006. It determines status of legal advisers in the armed forces, their functions, liability, rotations in military operations and training issues.

The Commission collects information regarding education and advises on the inclusion of subjects related to international humanitarian law in educational programmes. The subject of international humanitarian law is included in education programmes for all levels of military personnel as well as in the curriculum of education of police personnel and in secondary schools. International humanitarian law is an optional course at faculties of law.

The Commission has its website page within the website of the Ministry of National Defence.

In 2010 a working group was established to evaluate and to improve educational and training programmes on international humanitarian law in the national defence system. A handbook for commanders on principles and rules of international humanitarian law is under the final stages of preparation.

The Lithuanian Red Cross Society is actively involved in the dissemination of international humanitarian law within society. The Society continually introduces fundamental principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement to society, disseminates knowledge about international humanitarian law, encourages humanitarian initiatives and protects the three emblems of ICRC. In 2009, the Society organized an essay competition for pupils and set up the Baltic Summer Academy on Contemporary Issues of International Humanitarian Law. In the same year, lectures and seminars on related issues were organized in universities, colleges, schools and other institutions.

The Lithuanian Criminal Code, the Administrative Offences Code and the Statute on Military Discipline all contain provisions, imposing criminal, administrative and/or disciplinary liability for the breach of the rules of international humanitarian law.

The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court was fully implemented after its ratification in 2003, and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the Court was implemented in 2004.

## Republic of Moldova

[Original: English]
[26 May 2010]

The Republic of Moldova joined the Additional Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions in 1993. In 2008, the Republic of Moldova ratified Additional Protocol III. In 2000, the Republic of Moldova ratified the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects and Additional Protocols I to V of the Geneva Convention. In 2001 the Republic of Moldova ratified the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

In 2001, the Red Cross Society was established in the Republic of Moldova. The Society represents a voluntary public association which, in cooperation with the public authorities, carries out auxiliary functions in the humanitarian field based on the Geneva Conventions, including the Additional Protocols.

In 2000, the Republic of Moldova ratified the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction.

In 1999, the Republic of Moldova approved the rules of the national committee to consult and coordinate on the implementation and, in particular, to assure conformity in the application of, international humanitarian law.

The Convention on Cluster Munitions was ratified in 2009.

The regulation regarding the implementation of the armed conflict norms in the national army was approved in 2006.

In 2007, with the support of ICRC, a centre for international humanitarian law and a class for its study were opened at the Peacekeeping Centre of the National Army.

A cooperation plan between the National Army and ICRC regarding international humanitarian law is elaborated annually. Military personnel have taken part in the armed conflict law course (Moscow) and in the international humanitarian law course (Turkey). The team of the Military Institute annually takes part in the competitions in the field of international humanitarian law implementation. The officers have participated in various conferences, round tables and seminars organized by ICRC.

## Qatar

[Original: Arabic]
[13 April 2009]

Qatar is party to the four 1949 Geneva Conventions and the two Additional Protocols thereto.

Many officers of the Qatari Armed Forces have taken part in specialized regional and international training courses on international humanitarian law, including instructor training in a number of States, most notably Italy, Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt and Lebanon.

In 2009, an international humanitarian law instructor training course for 20 officers of various ranks was held at the headquarters of the Department of Legal Affairs of the Qatari Armed Forces. The course was held in cooperation with ICRC.

Material on international humanitarian law has been integrated into most of the training courses for officers and regular army personnel alike.

There has also been coordination with ICRC with regard to the development of curricula for the teaching of international humanitarian law at the Ahmed bin Mohammed Military College and the Armed Forces Academy in 2008. The Department of Legal Affairs has begun developing curricula for all basic military courses for officers, non-commissioned officers and regular army personnel. Those curricula are expected to be ready by the end of 2009.

In 2009, the Qatari Armed Forces formed a committee on international humanitarian law. It is responsible for disseminating a culture and awareness of international humanitarian law among members of the armed forces, providing

facilities for that purpose, coordinating with relevant regional and international associations and organizations and following up implementation of international humanitarian law within the armed forces.

A publication entitled "Overview of the Law of Armed Conflict" has been issued by the Government, and a branch of the library of the Department of Legal Affairs has been set aside for books and pamphlets on international humanitarian law.

Many officers have taken part in workshops held by Qatari civil society organizations and have prepared studies, in particular, on the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocol on the involvement of children in armed conflict. The Qatari armed forces is in the process of incorporating material on the rights of the child into the curricula of the Military College and the Armed Forces Academy.

In 2008, the Ministry held an introductory course on international humanitarian law through the Centre for Legal and Judicial Studies in cooperation with the Qatar Red Crescent Society and ICRC; more than 100 lawyers from various ministries, agencies and institutions took part.

In 2009, the Centre for Legal and Judicial Studies held a lecture on "Aggression against Gaza in the light of international humanitarian law", which was attended by a large number of prominent specialists. In 2009, the Centre plans to hold a joint seminar with the Qatar Red Crescent Society on the role of the International Court of Justice in implementing international humanitarian law.

The Qatar Red Crescent Society took part in the preparatory advisory meeting for the first conference of humanitarian organizations of the member States of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), which was organized by OIC and the Qatari Charitable Works Agency.

The Qatar Red Crescent Society held seminars on the humanitarian implications and political dimensions of the siege of Gaza and on religion and the media in humanitarian activities.

The Qatar Red Crescent Society took part in a training course on international humanitarian law held by the Saudi Red Crescent Society and the Arab Red Crescent and Red Cross Organization.

In 2008, a training course was held for the Qatar Red Crescent Society and human rights volunteers.

In 2008, a Gulf-Asia conference on reuniting separated families was held jointly by the Society and ICRC.

In 2008, a seminar on the humanitarian implications and political dimensions of the Darfur crisis was held jointly by the Society and the British Embassy in Qatar.

## Romania

[Original: English]
[1 October 2008]

Romania is a party to most international humanitarian law treaties.

Romania has withdrawn its reservations to the Geneva Conventions and recognized the competence of the Fact-Finding Commission.

Romania has ratified the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and included in its penal code provisions punishing the breaches of the 1949 Geneva Conventions and the provisions in Additional Protocol I. The provisions and principles in Additional Protocol I regarding the fundamental guarantees are also part of the national legislation.

In 1995, the Act on the national Red Cross Society of Romania was adopted.

In order to comply with the provisions of Additional Protocol I regarding the remains of deceased, Romania concluded bilateral agreements with several States, including the Russian Federation and Germany.

In 2007, the Romanian National Committee on International Humanitarian Law was established. It includes representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Justice, Home Affairs and Administration Reform, Public Health, Education, Research and Youth. The committee is an advisory body of the Government and it is the responsible organ for the implementation of international humanitarian law.

The purpose of the Romanian National Strategy on the implementation of international humanitarian law is to ensure awareness and compliance with the obligations that Romania must fulfil under its ratification of international treaties in the field of international humanitarian law, as well as through the dissemination of international humanitarian law relevant provisions within civil society.

Special training of legal advisers on the application of the Geneva Conventions Additional Protocols I and II and on the appropriate instructions on international humanitarian law will be given to armed forces personnel.

Legislation concerning the participation of the armed forces in joint international missions was adopted.

In 1990, within the structure of the general staff, a legal office for international humanitarian law was created with the following tasks: to coordinate the activities of dissemination and application of international humanitarian law; to instruct soldiers and volunteer non-commissioned officers to cooperate with internal, national and international governmental and non-governmental institutions with responsibilities and preoccupations in the field of international humanitarian law.

In 1993 the Centre of IHL was established. The main purpose of the Centre is to assure the adequate training of international humanitarian law instructors and of the personnel that takes part in international missions by organizing courses, seminars, round tables and training sessions. The Centre has its own newsletter, as well as its own website.

Officers/instructors in international humanitarian law were appointed to the general staff of all units of the armed forces up to the battalion level.

In 1998, the Ministry of Defence concluded a cooperation agreement with ICRC on the knowledge of the international humanitarian law norms. The agreement is the legal basis for carrying on joint activities, such as the organization of courses, seminars and practical activities for training of international humanitarian law advisers and military personnel participating in peacekeeping operations. In 2008 a course on international humanitarian law was organized at the Centre.

Romania will intensify its efforts in order to ratify Additional Protocol III to the Geneva Conventions.

Romania considers that particular attention should be paid to the challenges posed to international humanitarian law by asymmetric warfare and by the issues related to private military companies such as compliance with international humanitarian law, human rights law, customs of war, rules of engagement and post-conflict situations.

## Russian Federation

[Original: Russian]
[25 May 2010]

The deployment of Russian forces during the operation to impose peace on Georgia in the territory of South Ossetia took place within the legal framework defined by Additional Protocol I relating to the protection of victims of international armed conflicts. According to assessments by ICRC and other international organizations, the actions of the Russian forces were fully consistent with the requirements of the aforementioned Protocol; the norms of international humanitarian law were observed in practice by the troops, while the leadership extended cooperation to ICRC in its performance of the functions defined by its international mandate.

A new version of the manual on international humanitarian law will be ready for approval in the second half of 2010. Three meetings of the working group, a scientific conference (2009) and a research-to-practice conference (2009) were held in the context of the work on the draft document.

The theory of international humanitarian law is part of the study programme at institutes for higher military education. Issues related to international humanitarian law are included in general and specialized military courses at the higher education establishments of the Ministry of Defence. Since 2000, courses are held to improve officers' knowledge of the law of armed conflict. In 2009, about 150 instructors were trained in international humanitarian law. In 2010, there were two groups of trainees; 57 instructors were trained.

Members of the armed forces study practical issues during regular combat training. Members of all categories of the military study international humanitarian law as part of their social and constitutional studies.

Practical issues are studied in the context of professional training for officers of military administrative bodies, and in leadership training for commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

## Spain

[Original: Spanish]
[5 May 2010]

The Royal Ordinances for the Armed Forces, adopted in 2009, is a compendium of rules that comprise an ethical code governing the conduct of members of the armed forces.

The Ministry of Defence has entered a framework cooperation agreement with the Spanish Red Cross, providing for the implementation of an annual action plan that includes cooperation in the teaching of international humanitarian law by Red Cross personnel in some courses.

All members of the armed forces undergo preparation that emphasizes the precepts of international humanitarian law and includes an analysis of the customs and culture of the deployment area.

Special mention should be made of the module on the law of armed conflict in the curriculum for defence counsel, which includes both theory and practice components. That training is carried out in cooperation with the Spanish Red Cross Centre for the Study of International Humanitarian Law.

Students can attend seminars, lectures, colloquiums and courses on international humanitarian law, conducted in cooperation with the Red Cross, or courses on these subjects and others of interest in the field of national defence taught in conjunction with public universities. Every year the courses are offered and incorporate aspects of the Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols.

The body of regulations incorporating the rules of conduct established in the international conventions ratified by Spain and the principles of international humanitarian law is comprehensive and completely up to date. The Royal Ordinances for the Armed Forces give precedence to international humanitarian law. The framework guaranteeing that members of the armed forces will conduct themselves in accordance with international humanitarian law is constituted by article 55 of the Title on Actions of Commanders and article 56 on Serious Criminal Liability for Crimes against international humanitarian law. The Military Criminal Code also gives precedence to "crimes against the laws and customs of war", described in the Book of Crimes. Articles 69 to 78 set out penalties for violations of the principles of international humanitarian law.

## Switzerland

[Original: English]
[17 May 2010]

Switzerland is a party to the three Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions.

In 2009 a national committee for the implementation of international humanitarian law, the "Interdepartmental Committee on International Humanitarian Law", was established.

The International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission was granted observer status at the General Assembly in 2009. Switzerland introduced the corresponding resolution.

Switzerland joined forces with ICRC to organize a conference of experts in Geneva entitled "60 Years of the Geneva Conventions and the Decades Ahead" in 2009. Switzerland also organized in 2009 a ministerial working session on the same topic at the United Nations in New York.

Switzerland actively participated in the work of a group of international experts who elaborated a 2010 manual on international law applicable to air and missile warfare.

Since 2009, Switzerland has run a project to develop practical resources for humanitarian actors, State actors, national authorities and international organizations on humanitarian access in situations of armed conflict. The project will result in the development of two important resources: a handbook and a field manual on humanitarian access.

Since 2009, Switzerland has been carrying out a project aimed at the elaboration of a document on the ownership of international norms by non-State armed groups. The project will result in the development of practical resources for international and non-governmental organizations, as well as State actors, who are willing to improve the compliance with international law by non-State armed groups.

In 2009 Switzerland organized the second competition on international humanitarian law for officers of the countries of the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council/Partnership for Peace.

Switzerland signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions in December 2008. The ratification process is ongoing.

In 2008, 17 States finalized the "Montreux Document on Pertinent International Legal Obligations and Good Practices for States related to Operations of Private Military and Security Companies during Armed Conflict" which is the result of an initiative launched jointly by Switzerland and ICRC in 2006. Today, 34 States support the Montreux Document. Switzerland also encourages the industry to adopt a global code of conduct.

Switzerland is taking the necessary measures to integrate the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its national legislation. Since 2008, Parliament has discussed the amendments to the criminal code and the military penal code. This would involve including crimes against humanity in Swiss law and defining war crimes more precisely.

## Tajikistan

[Original: Russian]
[14 October 2008]

Since 1999, the Republic has had a governmental commission on the implementation of international humanitarian law, chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister. This Commission, a permanent consultative inter-agency body, was established to coordinate the activities of ministries, State committees and

departments, local government authorities, enterprises, institutions and organizations in performing the international legal obligations of the country arising from international humanitarian law. The Commission's principal duty is to further compliance with the international humanitarian law obligations of Tajikistan.

Tajikistan collaborates actively with ICRC.

In Tajikistan, various legal instruments govern the use and protection of the emblem of the Red Cross and other emblems and insignia.

Breaches of the international humanitarian law norms either in international or in non-international conflicts are offences under the criminal law. No offences of this nature are committed in Tajikistan.

Tajikistan was represented at the 2008 Wellington Conference on Cluster Munitions and expressed its support for the Wellington Declaration adopted at the Conference.

A Centre on Mine Issues has been set up and is in operation. It is engaged in studying and analysing the issues relating to accession by Tajikistan to the Convention on Cluster Munitions. This Centre, together with the Government's Commission on the implementation of international humanitarian law, is making a significant contribution to the implementation of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on Their Destruction, signed on 18 September 1997.

International humanitarian law is taught as an optional subject in the law departments of the leading national universities.

## Yemen

[Original: Arabic]
[21 January 2009]

Yemen has ratified various agreements relating to international humanitarian law and signed the Second Protocol to the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

The Military Penal Code of 1998 contains provisions on war crimes. The law also provides for the non-applicability of statutory limitations to war crimes.

The Law of 1999 concerns the regulation and use of the emblems of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent and the prevention of their misuse.

The national committee for international humanitarian law was established in 1999.

The decree of 1970 concerned the establishment of the Red Crescent association.

Several meetings have been held with a view to introducing the goals of international humanitarian law, which is taught in faculties of sharia and law in four governorates. Lectures on international humanitarian law are given at Sana'a University and the provisions and concepts of international humanitarian law have been included in educational curricula.

In coordination with ICRC, the Yemeni Red Crescent has organized a number of courses.

ICRC has organized a workshop for Yemeni parliamentary deputies on the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court.

In 2003, the Government signed a memorandum of understanding concerning implementation of the "Discover International Humanitarian Law" programme with ICRC. A technical committee was established forthwith for that purpose. It was agreed that the programme issues would continue to be taught in the same governorates, that the field trial would be expanded in four of them and extended to a further eight (73 per cent of all Yemeni governorates are involved in the implementation of the programme).

A course on international humanitarian law was held for professors in the faculties of sharia and law in Sana'a University. In addition, a discussion on the teaching of international humanitarian law in Yemeni universities was organized. A third meeting on the teaching of international humanitarian law in Yemeni universities was held in the University of Sana'a in 2005.

In 2006, several seminars and training courses on international humanitarian law were held.

In 2006, a Yemeni delegation attended the First Regional Seminar of Arab Diplomats on International Humanitarian Law and the Seventh Asia and Pacific Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, which was held in Singapore.

# III. Information received from international organizations

## International Committee of the Red Cross

[Original: English]
[1 June 2010]

In 2009, ICRC, together with many national societies, commemorated the sixtieth anniversary of the 1949 Geneva Conventions with conferences, workshops, photo exhibitions and other events.

In 2009, ICRC, in cooperation with the Government of Switzerland, co-organized a conference aimed at addressing the challenges to international humanitarian law and to its relevance posed by new threats, new actors and new means and methods of warfare.

In 2009, ICRC published a document entitled "Interpretive Guidance on the Notion of Direct Participation in Hostilities under International Humanitarian Law". The document sets out the recommendations of ICRC on how international humanitarian law relating to civilian participation in hostilities should be interpreted in contemporary armed conflicts. Since that time, ICRC has engaged in a proactive dialogue with military, governmental, non-governmental, humanitarian and academic stakeholders to explain and promote the document.

ICRC, in conjunction with the British Red Cross, has initiated a project, based at the Lauterpacht Centre for International Law at Cambridge University, to update

the practice underlying the ICRC Study on Customary International Humanitarian Law, first published in 2005. The update will be launched in August 2010 in the form of a database, and it will be available free of charge on the ICRC website.

In 2007, ICRC initiated a comprehensive study on the law governing non-international armed conflicts. In the coming months, ICRC will share these conclusions with the States.

In 2008, ICRC and Chatham House organized a two-day expert seminar examining a range of issues arising from security detention in the framework of non-international armed conflicts.

In 2009, discussions at the United Nations on an arms trade treaty drew on the ICRC's views on the objective, scope and parameters for such an instrument, as did regional seminars organized by the European Union and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) in cooperation with host countries.

ICRC addressed the issue of nuclear weapons in its speech to the First Committee of the sixty-fourth session of the General Assembly, and again in a speech to the Geneva Diplomatic Corps delivered by its President in 2010. ICRC noted, in particular, that in 1996 the International Court of Justice concluded that "the use of nuclear weapons would generally be contrary to the principles and rules of international humanitarian law". ICRC called on States to prevent the use of nuclear weapons by preventing their proliferation and by fulfilling existing obligations to pursue negotiations to prohibit and completely eliminate such weapons.

Since 2005, ICRC has closely collaborated with the Government of Switzerland to engage countries which are most affected by private military and security companies in a dialogue on existing law and how best to avoid harm to civilians caused by such companies. The Montreux Document of September 2008 recalls the most pertinent international legal obligations relevant for private military and security companies. It also articulates good practices for the States involved, aimed at ensuring that they effectively implement their obligations with respect to them.

In 2009, the Government of Switzerland and ICRC began their outreach activities on the Montreux Document, in particular, through bilateral interventions. Seventeen additional States have already given their official support to the Document. ICRC is also working with the Government of Switzerland, and the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces, to organize regional seminars in order to garner broader political support.

In 2008, a paper entitled "Elements to Render Sanctions More Effective" was issued. In the same year an edition of the *International Review of the Red Cross* was entirely devoted to "sanctions". In 2009, there were a number of regional and national meetings on the project, including through national Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. Exchanges with concerned stakeholders were held on the bases of jurisdiction for prosecuting serious international humanitarian law violations, including universal jurisdiction.

In 2007, ICRC initiated a project aimed at considering the more salient questions relating to contemporary occupation and other forms of administration of foreign territory. ICRC organized three meetings involving around 30 external experts from military, academic, governmental and non-governmental backgrounds. A report on the discussions will be published in 2010.

ICRC continued its work to promote knowledge of and compliance with international humanitarian law and to promote the incorporation of the subject into training programmes intended for military and related personnel. ICRC programmes for public schools and universities were also actively pursued.

ICRC will continue its efforts to promote the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions in 2010. It will also contribute to the preparations for the First Meeting of States Parties to the Convention.

ICRC has contributed its expertise to the negotiations on the protocol of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons on cluster munitions.

ICRC legal experts attended numerous conferences, seminars and courses and provided States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other interested bodies with expertise on a variety of topics related to international humanitarian law.

ICRC has pursued its support for the setting up of effective national inter-ministerial committees on international humanitarian law and the fulfilment of their mandate to advise and assist the national authorities concerned in promoting the subject. As at 27 May 2010, national committees were operating in 94 States.

ICRC participated actively in work relating to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, in particular at the Second Review Conference of the Convention as well as the meetings of the standing committees on victim assistance, mine clearance, stockpile destruction and the general status and operation of the Convention. ICRC also convened, together with the Norwegian Red Cross, a meeting of practitioners, survivors and other victim assistance experts in Oslo, in 2009. The vast majority of ICRC proposals were reflected in the final document of the Second Review Conference.

ICRC led endeavours within the International Movement of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2009 to renew and extend the Movement's strategy on landmines, cluster munitions and explosive remnants of war.

During its 2009 meeting in Kenya, the Movement's Council of Delegates also unanimously adopted a resolution entitled "Respecting and protecting health care in armed conflicts and other situations of violence". The resolution emphasizes the importance of upholding international humanitarian law and human rights rules. ICRC, in consultation with national societies and the International Federation, will present a report, with recommendations, on the issue of health care in armed conflict and other situations of violence to the thirty-first International Conference of the Red Cross and Red Crescent in 2011.

ICRC participated actively in the preparatory process of the First Review Conference to the Statute of the International Criminal Court. It supported the amendments presented by Belgium and co-sponsored by 18 States, whereby three additional crimes would be added to the list of war crimes applicable in non-international armed conflicts (employing poison or poisoned weapons; employing asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and all analogous liquids, materials or devices; employing bullets which expand or flatten easily in the human body, such as bullets with a hard envelope which does not entirely cover the core or is pierced with incisons). ICRC supported the ministerial segment, the pledging exercise and the "stocktaking" exercise on international criminal justice.

ICRC continued its cooperation with various international and regional organizations and maintained its dialogue with various international, regional and mixed judicial institutions assigned to try international crimes and with various non-governmental organizations.

ICRC took the initiative in 2009 to elaborate a set of guiding principles for the domestic implementation of a comprehensive system of protection for children associated with armed forces or armed groups. The guiding principles will be launched in 2010.

The ICRC Manual on the implementation of international humanitarian law, launched in Kampala in 2010, draws on the many years of experience and cooperation of the ICRC Advisory Service on International Humanitarian Law. It is designed for policymakers, legislators and other stakeholders in the implementation of international humanitarian law at the domestic level.

# Annex

## List of States parties to the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 as at 2 June 2010[a]

| *State* | *Date of ratification, accession or succession* |
|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 10 November 2009 |
| Albania | 16 July 1993 |
| Algeria[b,c] | 16 August 1989 |
| Angola (Protocol I only)[b] | 20 September 1984 |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 6 October 1986 |
| Argentina[b,c] | 26 November 1986 |
| Armenia | 7 June 1993 |
| Australia[b,c] | 21 June 1991 |
| Austria[b,c] | 13 August 1982 |
| Bahamas | 10 April 1980 |
| Bahrain | 30 October 1986 |
| Bangladesh | 8 September 1980 |
| Barbados | 19 February 1990 |
| Belarus[c] | 23 October 1989 |
| Belgium[b,c] | 20 May 1986 |
| Belize | 29 June 1984 |
| Benin | 28 May 1986 |
| Bolivia (Plurinational State of)[c] | 8 December 1983 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina[c] | 31 December 1992 |
| Botswana | 23 May 1979 |
| Brazil[c] | 5 May 1992 |
| Brunei Darussalam | 14 October 1991 |
| Bulgaria[c] | 26 September 1989 |
| Burkina Faso[c] | 20 October 1987 |
| Burundi | 10 June 1993 |

| *State* | *Date of ratification, accession or succession* |
|---|---|
| Cambodia | 14 January 1998 |
| Cameroon | 16 March 1984 |
| Canada[b,c] | 20 November 1990 |
| Cape Verde[c] | 16 March 1995 |
| Central African Republic | 17 July 1984 |
| Chad | 17 January 1997 |
| Chile[c] | 24 April 1991 |
| China[b] | 14 September 1983 |
| Colombia (Protocol I)[c] | 1 September 1993 |
| (Protocol II) | 14 August 1995 |
| Comoros | 21 November 1985 |
| Congo | 10 November 1983 |
| Cook Islands[c] | 7 May 2002 |
| Costa Rica[c] | 15 December 1983 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 20 September 1989 |
| Croatia[c] | 11 May 1992 |
| Cuba (Protocol I) | 25 November 1982 |
| (Protocol II) | 23 June 1999 |
| Cyprus (Protocol I)[c] | 1 June 1979 |
| (Protocol II) | 18 March 1996 |
| Czech Republic[c] | 5 February 1993 |
| Democratic People's Republic of Korea (Protocol I only) | 9 March 1988 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo (Protocol I)[c] | 3 June 1982 |
| (Protocol II) | 12 December 2002 |
| Denmark[b,c] | 17 June 1982 |
| Djibouti | 8 April 1991 |
| Dominica | 25 April 1996 |
| Dominican Republic | 26 May 1994 |

| *State* | *Date of ratification, accession or succession* |
|---|---|
| Ecuador | 10 April 1979 |
| Egypt[b] | 9 October 1992 |
| El Salvador | 23 November 1978 |
| Equatorial Guinea | 24 July 1986 |
| Estonia[c] | 18 January 1993 |
| Ethiopia | 8 April 1994 |
| Fiji | 30 July 2008 |
| Finland[b,c] | 7 August 1980 |
| France (Protocol I)[b] | 11 April 2001 |
| (Protocol II)[b] | 24 February 1984 |
| Gabon | 8 April 1980 |
| Gambia | 12 January 1989 |
| Georgia | 14 September 1993 |
| Germany[b,c] | 14 February 1991 |
| Ghana | 28 February 1978 |
| Greece (Protocol I)[c] | 31 March 1989 |
| (Protocol II) | 15 February 1993 |
| Grenada | 23 September 1998 |
| Guatemala | 19 October 1987 |
| Guinea[c] | 11 July 1984 |
| Guinea-Bissau | 21 October 1986 |
| Guyana | 18 January 1988 |
| Haiti | 20 December 2006 |
| Holy See[b] | 21 November 1985 |
| Honduras | 16 February 1995 |
| Hungary[c] | 12 April 1989 |
| Iceland[b,c] | 10 April 1987 |
| Iraq (Protocol I only) | 1 April 2010 |

| *State* | *Date of ratification, accession or succession* |
|---|---|
| Ireland[b,c] | 19 May 1999 |
| Italy[b,c] | 27 February 1986 |
| Jamaica | 29 July 1986 |
| Japan[b,c] | 31 August 2004 |
| Jordan | 1 May 1979 |
| Kazakhstan | 5 May 1992 |
| Kenya | 23 February 1999 |
| Kuwait | 17 January 1985 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 18 September 1992 |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic[c] | 18 November 1980 |
| Latvia | 24 December 1991 |
| Lebanon | 23 July 1997 |
| Lesotho | 20 May 1994 |
| Liberia | 30 June 1988 |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 7 June 1978 |
| Liechtenstein[b,c] | 10 August 1989 |
| Lithuania[c] | 13 July 2000 |
| Luxembourg[c] | 29 August 1989 |
| Madagascar[c] | 8 May 1992 |
| Malawi | 7 October 1991 |
| Maldives | 3 September 1991 |
| Mali[c] | 8 February 1989 |
| Malta[b,c] | 17 April 1989 |
| Mauritania | 14 March 1980 |
| Mauritius[b] | 22 March 1982 |
| Mexico (Protocol I only) | 10 March 1983 |
| Micronesia (Federated States of) | 19 September 1995 |
| Monaco[c] | 7 January 2000 |

| *State* | *Date of ratification, accession or succession* |
|---|---|
| Mongolia[b,c] | 6 December 1995 |
| Montenegro[c] | 2 August 2006 |
| Mozambique (Protocol I) | 14 March 1983 |
| (Protocol II) | 12 November 2002 |
| Namibia[c] | 17 June 1994 |
| Nauru | 27 June 2006 |
| Netherlands[b,c] | 26 June 1987 |
| New Zealand[b,c] | 8 February 1988 |
| Nicaragua | 19 July 1999 |
| Niger | 8 June 1979 |
| Nigeria | 10 October 1988 |
| Norway[c] | 14 December 1981 |
| Oman[b] | 29 March 1984 |
| Palau | 25 June 1996 |
| Panama[c] | 18 September 1995 |
| Paraguay[c] | 30 November 1990 |
| Peru | 14 July 1989 |
| Philippines (Protocol II only) | 11 December 1986 |
| Poland[c] | 23 October 1991 |
| Portugal[c] | 27 May 1992 |
| Qatar (Protocol I)[b,c] | 5 April 1988 |
| (Protocol II) | 5 January 2005 |
| Republic of Korea[b,c] | 15 January 1982 |
| Republic of Moldova | 24 May 1993 |
| Romania[c] | 21 June 1990 |
| Russian Federation[b,c] | 29 September 1989 |
| Rwanda[c] | 19 November 1984 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 14 February 1986 |

| *State* | *Date of ratification, accession or succession* |
|---|---|
| Saint Lucia | 7 October 1982 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 8 April 1983 |
| Samoa | 23 August 1984 |
| San Marino | 5 April 1994 |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 5 July 1996 |
| Saudi Arabia (Protocol I)[b] | 21 August 1987 |
| (Protocol II) | 28 November 2001 |
| Senegal | 7 May 1985 |
| Serbia[c] | 16 October 2001 |
| Seychelles[c] | 8 November 1984 |
| Sierra Leone | 21 October 1986 |
| Slovakia[c] | 2 April 1993 |
| Slovenia[c] | 26 March 1992 |
| Solomon Islands | 19 September 1988 |
| South Africa | 21 November 1995 |
| Spain[b,c] | 21 April 1989 |
| Sudan (Protocol I) | 7 March 2006 |
| (Protocol II) | 13 July 2006 |
| Suriname | 16 December 1985 |
| Swaziland | 2 November 1995 |
| Sweden[b,c] | 31 August 1979 |
| Switzerland[c] | 17 February 1982 |
| Syrian Arab Republic (Protocol I only)[b] | 14 November 1983 |
| Tajikistan[c] | 13 January 1993 |
| The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[b,c] | 1 September 1993 |
| Timor-Leste | 12 April 2005 |
| Togo[c] | 21 June 1984 |
| Tonga[c] | 20 January 2003 |

| *State* | *Date of ratification, accession or succession* |
|---|---|
| Trinidad and Tobago[c] | 20 July 2001 |
| Tunisia | 9 August 1979 |
| Turkmenistan | 10 April 1992 |
| Uganda | 13 March 1991 |
| Ukraine[c] | 25 January 1990 |
| United Arab Emirates[b,c] | 9 March 1983 |
| United Kingdom[b,c] | 28 January 1998 |
| United Republic of Tanzania | 15 February 1983 |
| Uruguay[c] | 13 December 1985 |
| Uzbekistan | 8 October 1993 |
| Vanuatu | 28 February 1985 |
| Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) | 23 July 1998 |
| Viet Nam (Protocol I only) | 19 October 1981 |
| Yemen | 17 April 1990 |
| Zambia | 4 May 1995 |
| Zimbabwe | 19 October 1992 |

[a] The list was provided by Switzerland as Depository of the Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols. Information was taken from the website of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs: www.dfae.admin.ch/depositaire.

[b] Ratification, accession or succession accompanied by a reservation and/or a declaration.

[c] Party which has made the declaration provided for under article 90 of Protocol I.